APPENDIX

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CONTINUING REPORTS ON THE 94TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
San Francisco, Calif., June 29-July 5, 1975

PLA AFLS/FLIRT/FLA PRECONFERENCE

A one-day preconference entitled "Issues in Federal Librarianship" held on June 28 was designed to identify new developments in the areas of automation, career management, continuing education, and other pertinent issues that relate to Federal librarianship. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Armed Forces Librarians Section of the Public Library Association (AFLS), the Federal Librarians Round Table of ALA (FLIRT), and the Federal Librarians Association (FLA).

Librarians from all three groups attending the meeting were welcomed by Stanley J. Bougas, Director of the Department of Commerce Library, who moderated the program. Brief opening remarks were then made by Barbara Coleman, President of PLA AFLS, Joseph Price, President of FLIRT, and Catherine Lyons, President of FLA. James Riley, Executive Director of the Federal Library Committee, then spoke briefly on the committee's activities.

Elizabeth Yeates of the National Bureau of Standards opened the first segment of the program dealing with Federal library automation. She presented two key uses of such services, processing and retrieval, and then described several steps in their actual planning and procurement.

Under planning, Miss Yeates identified the need for data base services and stated that it is no longer a question of whether to use a service but how, as the services can no longer be locally produced because of the high costs involved. Key factors which librarians should consider include costs, space, and usefulness in relation to local holdings. She reported that the FLC had conducted a survey and from it developed a cost sheet which could be used to evaluate several of the systems available. Miss Yeates then discussed figuring investment costs, the nature of information retrieval services, library staffing and organization to accommodate the services, and determining the service's effect on other library resources and functions.

The speaker next addressed the topic of procurement, reviewing several levels of acquiring or sharing the data services. She reviewed data base services themselves, the necessary equipment, and the most efficient communication lines for access to the data services.

Madeline Henderson of the National Bureau of Standards spoke on OCLC capability in the Federal library community. She gave a brief history, current progress report, and long range planning of the OCLC experience in Federal libraries. She based her remarks on the current Federal Library Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging and included information on equipment, user groups, hit rates, costs, and resource sharing for libraries staffed by one person.

The final speaker of the morning program was Joseph Caponio of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration who described the present-day scientific Federal library data community. After explaining the development and operation of NOAA's data base system for weather forecasting and related fields, he listed and briefly described numerical rather than literary data-base services.

Under the heading "Federal Library Career Management Programs," Nell Strictland of Headquarters, Department of the Army, and Mr. Bougas each described his agency's career management programs. Miss Strictland outlined the major points of the Army program as (1) operating a career intake system, getting employees enrolled in the program; (2) conducting appraisal and annual counseling sessions including discussion of each employee's potential; (3) training and development; (4) outlining career patterns, defining a ladder to a more responsible position; and (5) completing the decision process, which staff are promotable, which ones take lateral or developmental positions, and which are deferred for promotion.

Mr. Bougas then gave a history of his department's program, citing the use of five task forces, one for each area in the library. Keyed to producing internal advancement, the program encourages staff to pursue course work, self study, professional involvement, good counseling, and other career training and professional activity to prepare them for more advanced jobs. He emphasized the need for the employee to ensure that his records are up to date so that when the screening process of prospective candidates occurs all qualified personnel can be considered.

Covering the academic aspect of continuing education, Mr. Price read Margaret Chisholm's paper prepared for the preconference entitled "Continuing Education for the Federal Librarian in the Library Schools." Miss Chisholm was unable to attend the session at the last moment but formulated in her paper a strategy and approach to obtaining continuing education. Among the methods available are admission to specific classes, audit of classes, special seminars, workshops, institutes, extension sessions, special-time courses, in-institution sessions, colloquia, problem-solving experiences, and use of television and self-instruction materials and models. She emphasized the development of a realistic time frame and early identification for sources of financing the education. She concluded her remarks by stating that the profession has to voice its needs and the instructors then must respond accordingly to develop a useful and meaningful continuing education program.

Patricia Emerson, of the ADP Management Training Center, Bureau of Training, D.C. Office of the Civil Service Commission, outlined courses available in the area of automated data processing for Federal librarians. She commented that the only evaluation of these workshops and training programs was the employees' performance on the job after the session. She discussed how new programs are developed to meet users' needs and reported on current efforts to design a systems analysis course for librarians.

Amy Ostermann of the San Francisco office of the Civil Service Commission then described courses available from that field office which could be conducted in the four-state region that office serves—Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

Kevin Keaney of the National Agricultural Library was the final speaker of the day. He presented a detailed history of the Freedom of Information Act and then reviewed the impact of some of the provisions of the current amendments in relation to several recent court rulings and interpretations. He cited nine areas of exemption: (1) national defense; (2) internal personnel rules and practices; (3) statute protection, such as material covered by the Right to Privacy Act and similar legislation; (4) trade secrets, financial and business information; (5) inter- and intra-agency memoranda, but cautioned that memoranda as used here is undefined; (6) personnel, medical, and similar files, if it will clearly be an unwarranted invasion of privacy; (7) investigatory records compiled by law enforcement agencies; (8) records of financial institutions; and (9) geophysical data. He concluded with comments specifically directed to the act's effects on Federal libraries and commented that the courts' rulings reflect a campaign of openness with which libraries and agencies are going to have to comply.

A social hour followed the meeting.

[*William A. Gosling*]

RTSD CHIEF COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

The Chief Collection Development Officers of Large Research Libraries discussion group met on Saturday evening, June 28, under the chairmanship of Norman Dudley, UCLA University Library. First item of a very full agenda was the election of new officers: Mona East of the Michigan University Library was elected Chairman and Sheila Dowd of the University of California (Berkeley) Library was elected Secretary. The discussion group also voted to apply formally for affiliation with the Resources and Technical Services Division. LeRoy Ortopan, University of California, Berkeley, reported on the progress of the "National Shelflist Measurement Project" and on the new census now in preparation which will include for the first time the shelflist measurements of the Library of Congress. Libraries reporting figures based on shelf arrangements by the Dewey system are now being added, but they will be reported together in a separate section. No satisfactory conversion system from Dewey to LC has yet been found. A conversion table will be supplied, however, for Class K. The discussion that followed stressed the need for the standardization of the methodology involved and a firm definition of what kinds of libraries should actually participate in the project.

On a different subject, a long discussion took place on the role and usefulness of "collection development committees" on the framing of acquisitions policies and the preparation of book budgets. Interesting, in this connection, were the experiences reported by Berkeley and Minnesota, which seemed to support the usefulness of this type of mechanism.

The serial lending role of the Center for Research Libraries and cancellations of serial subscriptions in large research libraries were also discussed at length. The problem of serial subscriptions in a period of very steep inflation is a very serious one, and this review of problems which continued the discussion begun at the previous meeting of the group underscored the concern felt by all. Michael Bruer, University of Houston Library, reported that 7 percent of their serial subscriptions accounted for 45 percent of the serial subscriptions expenditures, a fact that points out the difficulty in reducing the subscription

list; it is the most important serials that are also the most expensive. At the University of California, Berkeley, the following criteria have been established for the review of current serials: essential; important; useful; and marginal. The need for a clearinghouse of serial cancellations was stressed and a wait-and-see attitude was manifested concerning the ability of the Center for Research Libraries with the back-up of the Lending Division of the British Library to fill the national need created by the considerable number of cancellations taking place in American libraries.

[*John Charles Finzi*]

WORKSHOP ON GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS OF THIRD COUNTRIES

The Workshop on Third World Documents, organized by George Davis, Documents Department, University of California, Berkeley, and Mary Ryan, Public Affairs Service, UCLA, for the International Documents Task Force of GODORT attracted some 60 general documents librarians to the Berkeley campus on June 29. Common themes running through the papers presented on government publications from Latin America, Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia were difficulties encountered in identifying, procuring, and controlling such works from countries which lack centralized government printing agencies and organized book trades interested in selling materials which are semi-ephemeral. Still another common problem is incomplete or nonexistent bibliographical controls. Thus, Jim Breedlove, Latin American Curator, Stanford University Libraries, pointed out the necessity of writing to government agencies directly requesting specific titles in order to procure certain publications. Eugenia Eaton, Foreign Documents Librarian, UCLA, in discussing "Acquisitions and Technical Processing Problems" with respect to African Documents, observed that infrastructures were lacking–national bibliographies and documents catalogs are nonexistent, and legal deposit laws are imperfect. Mary Ryan described various cooperative efforts to collect African documents in view of the extraordinary difficulties encountered. Eudora Loh, UCLA, presented a national overview of the present state of African documents collections.

Kenneth Logan, South Asian Librarian, University of California, in his paper on "Collecting Indian Documents," suggested that the problem of dealing with exotic language materials was ameliorated somewhat by the fact that 50 to 60 percent of Indian government documents are still issued in English. Peter Ananda, Head of the South and Southeast Asia Library Service, University of California, concentrated on problems in the acquisition of Indonesian documents issued by the central, provincial, regional, and village governments.

In the discussion period, Mina Pease, chairwoman of the GODORT International Documents Task Force, indicated that the workshop was the first of a series which would concern itself with other national government documents. She invited suggestions for future workshops from concerned documents librarians. Miss Pease is an editor with UNIFO Publications, Ltd., Stony Brook, N.Y. [*Warren Tsuneishi*]

ISAD TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY AUTOMATION COMMITTEE

The TESLA Committee held two program meetings. The first, on June 29, chaired by John Kountz, Systemwide Library Automation, California State University and Colleges, presented an overview of standards for library automation. Harry White, National Bureau of Standards, presented an introduction to the topic emphasizing the significance of standards. Jerrold Orne, Chairman, Z39 Committee, American National Standards Institute, talked on the human side of standards. Richard Utman, Princeton University, discussed the process of developing standards, and Jerry Lieblich, Gobal Engineering Documentation Services, described the problems of obtaining standards. [*Josephine S. Pulsifer*]

TESLA

On June 30, the committee held a program meeting entitled "Those Funny Labels: Review of Optical Scan Bar Codes, Thier Use, Meaning, and the Need for Standards."

The increasing use of optically read bar code labels for the identification of library materials in several library activities, including acquisition and circulation, was the impetus for this panel discussion. Robert Alexander of IBM started by outlining the desirable characteristics that a bar code should have to be easily read and printed. He classified bar codes into three categories of increasing complexity–black and white, multicolor, and human and machine-readable–and discussed the advantages and disadvantages of each type for use in library operations. Michael O'Brien of CLSI told why CLSI chose to use bar code labels in its package circulation and acquisition systems now used by over 30 libraries. R. B. Berryman of Monarch Marking Systems next described how Monarch developed its Codabar bar code labels for a wide range of commercial uses. He

detailed the internal structure of the Codabar code and described methods of printing labels.

Robert McGee, University of Chicago, presented a library point of view of bar code labels from the experience gained at Chicago in designing a circulation control system using them. Mr. McGee enumerated the physical properties of bar code labels that libraries ought to consider before choosing any particular type. Some physical properties listed were label reliability, durability, human and machine readability, and resistance to tampering. He suggested that these properties might be areas in which standards should be established, since there are none now. He made specific recommendations for the use of labels with on-line circulation systems, and pointed out the areas in which future development might be concentrated, such as portable scanning devices, fixed position scanners that could scan bar code labels on books moving on a conveyor belt, self-service circulation terminals, and a machine-readable code produced in the book itself.

In the following question period, it was stated that the Universal Product Code, now seen on most items in grocery stores, may soon be appearing on books, and that a proposal among retail merchants to code the ISBN on the back cover of a book in the machine and human readable ANSI standard optical code, OCR-A, has been discussed.

John Kountz presided over the business meeting of the Technical Standards for Library Automation Committee on June 30. The committee discussed standardized numbers for library item identification, library patron identification, and institutional identification. The committee was informed that a standard account number for libraries, publishers, and shippers is currently being developed. The competition between the two major methods of physical encoding: optical character recognition (OCR) and bar codes, especially the Universal Product Code (UPC), were noted and the simultaneous existence of two standard systems was considered possible. It was pointed out that a machine-readable ISBN encoded on a book in OCR-A or the UPC would still require the addition of a unique copy number for use in library circulation systems but a machine-readable ISSN might be usable for serials check-in.

A subcommittee was formed to draw up a problem statement for soliciting user response on machine-readable library item and patron identification numbers in library circulation control systems. The statement will encompass both the code structure and the method of physical encoding. It will be published in JOLA following the subcommittee report at the ALA Midwinter Meeting. [*Ralph R. Orlik*]

ALA AUDIOVISUAL COMMITTEE

At the first meeting of the Audiovisual Committee on June 29, Evelyn Clement, Chairman, described the various audiovisual programs at the ALA Annual Conference—Cinema Nightcap under the direction of Myra Nadler, the daily film showings under the direction of Wes Doak, and the two special programs of films for young adults and for exceptional children. The committee discussed possibilities for the film programs for the 1976 conference in Chicago, with emphasis on the committee assuming greater responsibility for the organization and implementation of the program.

The purpose behind the Audiovisual Information Exchange, a program sponsored by the committee at the conference was stressed, with members of the committee expressing concern about the actual role of the Audiovisual Committee and its relationship to other audiovisual committees in the various divisions of ALA. The discussion pointed out the need for the committee either to disband, with the many committees concerned with nonprint media throughout the organization continuing, or to make a greater effort to be a clearinghouse for all nonprint committees, gathering information and disseminating it to all interested groups.

Mrs. Clement reported on her participation as a representative of the committee to the RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee, discussing the completed work on Chapter 12 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* and the proposed revisions in Chapter 14. Mrs. Clement also reported that she had received word from COPES that, even though the Audiovisual Committee had expressed concern that membership be retained, ALA was not joining the Educational Media Council this year. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

RTSD CCS CATALOGING OF CHILDREN'S MATERIALS COMMITTEE

The committee met on Sunday afternoon, June 29, and again on Monday, June 30. The Sunday session was convened by Chairwoman Winifred Duncan. The committee heard first from the representative of the Library of Congress Decimal Classification Division. Of special interest was the announcement that, because of pressure from the Cataloging of Children's Materials Committee (CCMC) and others, the return to a true abridgment is being considered for the next edition of Dewey.

Next the committee heard from William A. Gosling, Program Manager for the Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Program, who reported that although the CIP program is still growing, a few major children's divisions of publishing houses are not yet participating in the program. The CCMC agreed to aid in identifying and urging CIP participation by new and non-participating publishers of children's books.

Miss Duncan announced that Anne Markey had been appointed the CCMC representative to the Subject Analysis Committee Subcommittee on Nonbook Materials.

Discussion then turned to a letter, sent to Herbert Bloom, Senior Editor of Publishing Services, ALA, and referred to the CCMC for recommendation, suggesting that the 1952 Rue-LaPlante list, *Subject Headings for Children's Materials*, be revised and reprinted. The committee unanimously agreed to send a memo to Mr. Bloom recommending that this not be done and stating their reasons.

This led to the final discussion of the day concerning the committee's feelings that, far from needing yet another subject heading list, they would like to see Sears become a true abridgment of the Library of Congress list of subject headings, and thus a complete authority for headings used in the national standard for cataloging of children's materials. The committee decided to contact the H. W. Wilson Co. urging the use of Sears to promote standardized cataloging.

On June 30, the second meeting of the Cataloging of Children's Materials Committee began with a report from the Library of Congress representative of the Subject Cataloging Division's Children's Literature Section concerning recent activities of that section. Of particular interest was the announcement of the impending publication of the eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, to be followed shortly by the separate publication of that portion of the edition's introduction concerned with the cataloging of children's materials. The rest of the report dealt with recent trends in subject heading development for children's literature at the Library of Congress and requests for the committee's recommendations on several specific cataloging problems.

Next the committee heard from Edward Blume, Chief of the Library of Congress Subject Cataloging Division, who was present to respond to the committee's request that the Library of Congress provide subject heading access to adult fiction. Mr. Blume reported that in the foreseeable future the Library of Congress would begin assigning broad category headings to fiction but that no attempt would be made to assign topical headings to fiction. Ensuing discussion concerned ways in which the committee could solicit feedback on this proposal and suggestions for possible categories to be included.

The committee then turned to the question of ISBD and its implications for the cataloging of children's materials. Lois Mai Chan was present to elaborate further on her article on "ISBD: Implications for Cataloging Children's Materials," published in *School Media Quarterly* last fall. Miss Chan stressed that she was not attacking the punctuation of ISBD so much as the complexity of cataloging done for research purposes further compounded by the difficult punctuation. She felt the total result is a card too complicated for children to use and a code too complex for local or commercial catalogers to interpret in the absence of any guidelines on how to modify it. In the following discussion the committee agreed that children are not really bothered by the changes on the cards and that better indexing, more examples, and a more extensive glossary in the new code would eliminate the need for an abridgment or simplification of it and proposed sending a memo to that effect to the CCRC. Some committee members also voiced the opinion that better trained catalogers were also needed, and discussion followed on ways this could be accomplished.

As the last item of business, the committee agreed to request that a survey be conducted relative to a comparison of Sears and Library of Congress subject headings, their compatibility or incompatibility in practical use for children's materials. [*Lois D. Rose*]

SRRT ETHNIC MATERIALS INFORMATION EXCHANGE TASK FORCE

The Social Responsibilities Round Table Ethnic Materials Information Exchange Task Force met Monday, June 30, with Coordinator David Cohen, (Library Science Department, Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.) presiding. The principal speaker was Nancy Larrick, Quakertown, Pa., author, editor, critic, and sponsor of the Council on Interracial Books for Children (the co-sponsor of this program). Her topic was "Multi-racial–Multi-ethnic Books Ten Years Later." The 10-year time span refers to Nancy Larrick's article on the treatment of minorities in libraries and publishing that appeared in the September 11, 1965, issue of *Saturday Review*, and the hearings held by the late Congressman Adam Clayton Powell in August and September of 1965 on treatment of minorities in school books.

Panelists were Carmine Diodati, Brooklyn, N.Y.,–

Italian Americans; Joan Marshall, Brooklyn, N.Y.,–Subject Headings; Joan Neumann, Public Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.,–Minority Publishers; Elizabeth Martinez Smith, Los Angeles County Public Library,–Chicanos; Janet Suzuki, Chicago Public Library,–Asian Americans; Binnie L. Tate–Black Americans.

Numerous personal views and facts were shared with the audience, including the following.

The social responsibility of parents, teachers, and librarians is to encourage the use and discussion of multi-racial and multi-cultural books. Many teachers say that they cannot use books of black poems and stories in their classroom because they have no black children, yet they do not hesitate to use the works of A. A. Milne and authors of other ethnic groups. The Library of Congress does not establish subject headings quickly enough, especially for children's books. The material is put under the most general heading and is buried there with no way of retrieving it. The Library of Congress has revised some headings, such as "Italian Americans" instead of "Italians in the U.S.," "women physicians" instead of "women as physicians," "Negro businessmen" instead of "Negroes as businessmen." Distribution is a problem with minority publishers and there are not enough good reviewers. Too many books have stereotyped the Chicano as a lazy, frijole-eating, sombrero-wearing Mexican sitting beside a cactus. Publishers view Chicanos as living only in the Southwest even though there may be others in other regions. One of the crucial issues with black Americans is that many who have faded into the stew now want to reach out and reclaim their ethnicity. It must be recognized that one of the essential problems of young black children is that they must be able to affirm their African-ness or essential base.

This very lively discussion was followed by a business meeting of the Task Force. [*Jewel A. Pettiford*]

RTSD RLMS POLICY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Policy and Research Commmittee met on Monday afternoon. Chairman Norman Shaffer, Library of Congress, presented a list of definitions relating to microform terminology prepared for use by the Bookdealer-Library Relations Committee in their Guidelines for Handling Library Orders for Microforms. The microform definitions are also being considered for use in the first RLMS information series leaflet to be distributed at the next annual conference. The microform definitions were accepted with minor changes. The outline to the guidelines was discussed by the committee and several recommendations were made to be forwarded to the Bookdealer-Library Relations Committee.

Because of the increased interest and activity in the area of microform catalogs, that is, catalogs to library collections in microfilm or microfiche form, the committee discussed recommending to the RLMS Executive Committee that a new committee be established to follow developments in this area. These microform catalogs are being used to replace book catalog systems. The point was raised that the Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information Committee, which consists of representatives from ISAD, RASD, and RTSD, might already be concerned with developments in this area. Rather than proliferating committees when desired activities are already being performed by an existing committee, the Chairman of the Policy and Research Committee agreed to contact the chairman of the above mentioned committee to determine if COM-produced microform catalogs are a concern of that committee.

[*Norman J. Shaffer*]

RASD AD HOC COMMITTEE ON REFERENCE SERVICE IN LARGE ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

"Closing of the Card Catalog" was the topic of the committee's summer program on Monday morning, June 30. Ann Seyboth, Senior Reference Librarian of the Ohio State University Libraries and Chairman of the committee, introduced the guest speakers, Paul Fasana and James Tobin of the New York Public Library, who discussed their experiences at NYPL since computer-produced book catalogs replaced the card catalogs as the main access device to the reference collections. Mr. Fasana, Chief of Preparation Services, explained that the card catalogs were closed primarily to streamline processing operations and to alleviate space and preservation problems. Mr. Tobin, Chief of the General Research and Humanities Division, speaking for the reference staff, elaborated on the new system's benefits and disadvantages. Chief among the latter are the lack of linkages from the card to the book catalogs, especially for information concerning serials. He further noted that readers and reference librarians have adapted to the new system fairly easily.

The audience, composed of representatives from the reference departments of the 50 largest libraries and the libraries of the four major black universities, participated in a lively exchange with the guests. Since many of the libraries represented are in the

throes of intramural discussions on the future of their card catalogs, apprehensions for the future of effective reference service were much in evidence.

The committee approved the *RASD Bylaws Amendment, Article X: Discussion Groups* and chose Martha Landis of the University of Illinois as the incoming Chairwoman. [*William J. Sittig*]

GODORT INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS TASK FORCE

The International Documents Task Force (IDTF) of the Government Documents Round Table held its third annual breakfast session on June 30. Task Force Coordinator, Mina Pease of UNIFO Publishers, Ltd., Stony Brook, N.Y., first introduced Henry R. Heinz of Pendragon House, Inc., Palo Alto, Calif., which, with UNIFO, sponsored the breakfast. Mr. Heinz briefly described the services of Pendragon, a British publishers' representative that serves as agent in the United States for publications of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO). Currently HMSO issues about 5,000 documents a year, not including parliamentary papers. A new Pendragon service discussed by Mr. Heinz will make available publications issued by British Government agencies that are not handled through HMSO. As a final item of interest, Mr. Heinz mentioned that Pendragon handles publications of the Isle of Man, which has the world's oldest parliament. In answer to a question about the time required for delivery of special items, Mr. Heinz stated that 60 to 70 days would be normal for items not in stock, but that customers could obtain them more speedily by requesting airmail delivery.

Carolyn Kohler of the Iowa University Libraries, Iowa City, and incoming coordinator of the Task Force, chaired a program session titled "IDTF: Past, Present, and Future." For this, leaders of Task Force working groups briefly sketched their particular activities. Included were reports of the work groups on Bibliographic Control, United Nations Documentation, and on Workshops. The first program of the latter was the workshop on "International Documents and the Depository Library" held in Philadelphia last November. The papers from this are to appear in the *Government Publications Review*, Vol. 2, No. 3, 1975, and a volume of "Notes on the Proceedings" is also anticipated. One of the resolutions of the Philadelphia workshop called for the establishment within IDTF of a Special Work Group to Study Intergovernmental Organization Depository Programs, and a report on its initial efforts was presented. Another resolution of the workshop called on the United Nations to hold training sessions for depository libraries and other libraries with U.N. collections. Partly in response to this, the U.N. has asked IDTF to canvass North American U.N. collections. A preliminary report on this survey, given later in the week at a meeting of the Work Group on U.N. Documentation, indicated that a majority of the libraries responding favored the projected course outline and would be willing to have staff participate.

The June 30 session also heard reports from the IDTF members who serve as liaison to various ALA groups such as the RTSD Committee on Official Gazettes and the International Relations Round Table. For gazettes, Irene Itina of the New York Public Library gave a brief historical account of efforts to film foreign national gazettes and of the current program on national gazettes being carried out cooperatively by NYPL and the Library of Congress. Among the other items covered was the Workshop on Government Documents of Third World Countries held at Berkeley, June 29, under the joint sponsorship of the University of California, Berkeley, UCLA, and IDTF [see earlier report in this appendix]. Among the items agreed upon at the business session following the general program was the establishment of a new Work Group on Foreign Government Documents. Sessions of the various IDTF groups were held later during the conference week.

[*Robert W. Schaaf*]

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE FEDERAL DOCUMENTS TASK FORCE

Phillip Van De Voorde, Coordinator of the Federal Documents Task Force, presided at its business meeting on June 30. Reporting on the work of the Bibliographical Control Work Group, LeRoy Schwarzkopf, University of Maryland, reviewed the efforts that had been made to increase the number of non-GPO publications distributed to depository libraries by the Superintendent of Documents, but with no apparent success to date. A growing number of GPO publications have appeared with their assigned SuDocs numbers printed in them, as the result of a request for this service from the Task Force.

The Work Group on Depository Libraries has been discussing with the office of the Superintendent of Documents such matters affecting depositories as whether a minimum number of documents should be set which must be selected and retained by each depository library and whether notice should be given to a library before visits by inspectors from the SuDocs office.

Mr. Van De Voorde reported that the Acquisitions Work Group has been requested by RTSD to cooperate in providing information concerning government documents for its indexes of the costs of library materials.

Mr. Schwarzkopf presented a summary of his paper, "Pricing Policy of GPO Sales Publications: An Analysis of the GAO Report to the Joint Committee on Printing," which will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Documents to the People.*

The officers for the coming year will be LeRoy Schwarzkopf, Coordinator, and Beverly Railsback, Secretary. [*Nathan R. Einhorn*]

FEDERAL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The annual meeting of the Federal Librarians Round Table on Monday afternoon was chaired by Joseph W. Price, National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress. The meeting covered reports on the increase in membership, fiscal status of the Round Table, and the publication of the FLIRT Newsletter. Two notable accomplishments of the past year were the amendments which enable members to vote by mail and make being an active Federal librarian a criterion for being an officer of FLIRT.

Future areas of study for FLIRT will be the expansion of the Newsletter to include more regional activities, better control and organization of programs, justification of attendance at annual conventions, and involving ALA membership in FLIRT.

The well-attended membership meeting included a talk by James Riley, Executive Director, Federal Library Committee, on the Federal Library Committee and its responsibility for policy and practice among Federal libraries and librarians, and on FLC's involvment in the areas of Federal depository, library research, multiple acquisitions of material, microform and other means of preservation, and the relationship of information libraries and centers with the Federal Government.

William A. Gosling, Program Manager for Cataloging-in-Publication, Library of Congress, is the new Vice President/President-elect, and Elizabeth McElroy, Chief, Reference Section, Atmospheric Sciences Library, NOAA, is the new Secretary of FLIRT as a result of the recent mail balloting.

At the close of the meeting, Robert Lane, Director of the Air University's Fairchild Library, was installed as the new President. [*George A. Shaw*]

ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES

The main item on the program of the Association of State Library Agencies (ASLA), at its meeting on Monday, June 30, was a discussion of future directions for ASLA. With only slightly more than 300 personal members, it will be necessary to recruit several hundred new members if ASLA is to survive as a division of ALA. Other alternatives which were considered included: (1) becoming a round table; (2) establishing, in place of ASLA, an ALA Office for State Library Coordination; (3) and becoming a section or a discussion group in another division. After lengthy consideration of the merits of each of these alternatives, the membership voted to request the Executive Board to examine the possibilities of merging with other groups concerned with cooperative and inter-library activities and with statewide library planning and development.

ASLA President, William De John, announced the publication of the 1975 edition of the Survey Project Committee's work, *The State Library Agencies.*

New officers for the coming year are Barratt Wilkins, Florida State Library, President; and Brooke Sheldon, Alaska State Library, and John Carter, Wyoming State Library, Directors at Large.

[*Nathan R. Einhorn*]

FLIRT BOARD

Joseph Price, outgoing president of the Federal Librarians Round Table, called the FLIRT Board meeting to order on June 30 at 10 a.m. He then introduced the new officers for the coming year.

William Gosling, Membership Committee Chairman, reported that the FLIRT membership stood at 374, the highest membership for this round table to date. He announced plans to work with librarians who had answered the FLIRT questionnaire indicating their interest in playing a more active role in organizing regional or local meetings in their respective communities.

Stanley J. Bougas reported on the preconference on "Issues in Federal Librarianship" held June 28. He indicated an overall favorable response from the 130 librarians who attended the meeting. He noted that this was the first time the three groups—FLIRT, Federal Librarians Association, and the Armed Forces Librarians Section of PLA—had worked together, and it was encouraging that the program was so successful. The board unanimously commended Barbara Coleman, President of AFLS, for her outstanding contribution to the success of the preconference.

Mr. Price announced that the changes to the bylaws had been approved by the membership. They now limit holding of an office in FLIRT to active Federal

librarians and allow mail ballot for elections. The board then discussed distribution of the newsletter, the need for regional input, possible changes in format, and establishing a publishing committee to assist in generating copy and editorial work. Mr. Price indicated there was also a need for a committee to study and assess the completed questionnaires.

The board members agreed that it would be preferable to schedule board meetings on Wednesday mornings at future conferences; such rescheduling is being investigated. The board also agreed that task forces and committees should be established if and when they are needed rather than setting up large organizational structure with no definite assignments.

Robert Lane, Maxwell Air Force Base Library, and incoming President of FLIRT, presented a status report on planning for the three-day program (three two-hour programs) scheduled for the next ALA Annual Conference. "Dynamics of Federal Information: A Bicentennial Update" is being cosponsored by the Government Documents Round Table and will focus on the major library and information science activities in the Federal library community, including the Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, and National Agricultural Library.

There being no further business, Mr. Price adjourned the meeting. [*William A. Gosling*]

ISAD DIRECTOR'S BOARD

The ISAD Director's Board met on June 30 and July 2. The planned meeting for July 3 was not held because of the completion of board business during the first two meetings.

Frederick G. Kilgour, President of ISAD, did not attend the ALA Annual Conference, and Henriette D. Avram, Library of Congress, President-elect of ISAD, chaired the meetings.

The agenda was reviewed and items added as noted. The minutes of the board sessions at the Midwinter Meeting in January were approved. Donald Hammer, Executive Secretary, introduced Joseph Rosenthal, University of California, Berkeley, President-elect of ISAD for the term beginning immediately after this year's Annual Conference and extending through the next year's conference and newly elected Member-at-Large, Judith Hopkins, University of Michigan Library School.

Mr. Hammer presented the status of the ISAD budget and noted a projected deficit for the fiscal year beginning September 1. A long discussion followed with suggestions coming from the board members as to possible ways to supplement the budget. There is a need to recruit new members as well as to derive greater income for the ISAD-sponsored institutes. The chairman appointed Ruth Tighe, NELINET, to chair an ad hoc committee to explore ways to conduct membership drives and cut institute expense. Mrs. Tighe is to report to the board before the forthcoming Midwinter Meeting in order to put into motion as soon as possible means of producing additional income.

The board approved the bylaws of the ISAD Video and Cable Communications Section and a report was made by Robert O. Esteves on the several programs conducted by this section during the conference. The newly appointed officers of the section were also announced. They are Chairman, Roberto Esteves, San Francisco Public Library; Vice Chairwoman/Chairman-elect, Kandy Brandt, State of Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction; Secretary, Larry Dickter, Cable TV Information Center, Washington, D.C.; Executive Board members, Emma Cohn, New York Public Library, and Loreta Tiemann, Lincoln City, (Neb.) Libraries.

The board abolished the Information Technology Discussion Group since the subject matter of this group is now covered by the new section.

Ruth Tighe, Chairman of RTSD/ISAD/RASD MARBI Committee, and Helen Schmierer, Chairman of the Bylaws and Organization Committee, submitted reports in writing. Susan Martin, Editor of the *Journal of Library Automation* (JOLA), explained the need to reduce the publishing costs of JOLA and addressed the possibility of using lower quality paper or reducing type size. The Board agreed to have Miss Martin explore various ways of reducing costs and make this decision herself although all board members agreed it would be preferable to reduce type size rather than to use lower quality paper stock.

S. Michael Malinconico, New York Public Library, newly appointed Chairman of the Program Planning Committee, reviewed the planned institutes to be sponsored by ISAD, some in cooperation with other ALA divisions. Brian Aveney, University of California, Berkeley, reported on COLA. The ISAD chairman expressed her concern as to whether COLA (an ISAD discussion group) and the MARC Users Discussion Group were both needed and appointed an ad hoc committee, composed of Brian Aveney, Susan Martin, and Brett Butler, to investigate the ISAD requirements for discussion groups on library automation and report their findings to the board during the Midwinter Meeting next January.

[*Henriette D. Avram*]

OLPR EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY SUBCOMMITTEE

The OLPR Equal Employment Opportunity Subcommittee met on the afternoon of Monday, June 30, and in morning and afternoon sessions on Thursday, July 3. Agnes Griffen, Chairwoman, conducted each session.

In general, the meetings centered around reports from working groups on their activities since the Midwinter Meeting. Thomas O'Connell and James Wright outlined review procedures for handling affirmative action plans as they were submitted. These procedures were accepted by the committee. Elizabeth Dickerson's group requested comments on the items included on a checklist for evaluating affirmative action plans. At the workshop on Thursday the committee made a test run of the checklist, applying it to four actual plans. As a result, modifications were suggested. The committee also concurred that it would publish a list of all libraries submitting affirmative action plans and will then assist, if needed, those libraries in improving their plans. Comments about the plans submitted will be sent confidentially to the library administration. Besides the appointed committee, there were several visitors present at the first two sessions. [*Patricia S. Hines*]

RTSD RS POLICY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Policy and Research Committee of the Resources Section, Resources and Technical Service Division, met on Tuesday morning, July 1, under the chairmanship of Deanna H. Marcum, Tennessee Joint University Libraries, Nashville. The two major areas of discussion were the annual implementation of a proposed Acquisitions Scholarship Award for deserving library students and the framing of agenda topics which, in the view of the committee, should become part of the projected White House Conference on Library and Information Services. In connection with the latter project, suggestions were discussed and a list of recommended topics will be forwarded by the Chairman to the Executive Secretary of the division. [*John Charles Finzi*]

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ROUND TABLE

Theodore F. Welch, Northwestern University Library, described the work of an international information center in a paper on "Information for Development: Experience of the U.N. Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), Nagoya, Japan" at the program meeting of IRRT presided over by Elizabeth Nebehay of the United Nations Library. Mr. Welch, a former Library of Congress employee, who had served in the U.N. Centre in Japan from 1973 to 1975, described its establishment in 1971 as part of a worldwide effort by the United Nations to promote subnational regional development. The Nagoya center provides training facilities for regional planners, conducts research on the topic, provides advisory services, and promotes the exchange of information. The UNCRD information system as developed under Mr. Welch provides information support as well as information exchange facilities.

During the IRRT business meeting, Miss Nebehay announced that the IRRT reception for foreign librarians, which had been held the previous evening at the Imperial Room of the Miyako Hotel in the Japan Trade Center, had drawn some 168 registrants, of whom 49 were from overseas. She also stated that nominations for the executive committee as published in the June issue of LEADS had been voted and approved, as had changes in the bylaws affecting the tenure of area chairpersons. [*Warren Tsuneishi*]

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ALUMNI REUNION

Nearly 150 members and friends of the Library Science Alumni Society of the University of Michigan attended the society's annual reunion at the Saint Francis Hotel on July 2. Arthur J. Lieb, President of the society and a member of the staff of the Library of Congress Subject Cataloging Division, welcomed the alumni and introduced the society's officers and distinguished alumna Clara S. Jones, Director of the Detroit Public Library and newly elected Vice President/President-elect of the American Library Association.

John G. Lorenz, Acting Librarian of Congress, was guest speaker at the reunion. Mr. Lorenz described his prepared remarks as a "stream of consciousness" and proceeded to trace his career from 1940 to the present, including his years at the Grand Rapids Public Library and the Michigan State Library, recalling individuals and events connected with library development and the implementation of several important Federal acts which provided funds for expanding library service on state and national levels.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the membership approved the following resolution which was adopted by the Society's Executive Board:

"Whereas John G. Lorenz has served in the library profession for thirty-five years; and

"Whereas he has provided distinguished leadership at the Michigan State Library, the U.S. Office of Education, and the Library of Congress; and

"Whereas he has served the national and international library community through his active participation in the in the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, and the International Federation of Library Associations, therefore be it .

"Resolved, That honorary membership in the Library Science Alumni Society of the University of Michigan be conferred upon John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress, at the Society's Annual Meeting in San Francisco." [*Arthur J. Lieb*]

ACRL ASIAN AND AFRICA SECTION ACRL ART SECTION

James Cahill presented a lecture on "Problems of Chinese Art Bibliography" at the joint program meeting of the Asian and African Section and the Art Section of ACRL, co-chaired by Henry Scholberg, Librarian, Ames Library of South Asia, University of Minnesota, and Alice H. Loranth, John G. While Collection, Cleveland Public Library. Mr. Cahill of the Department of Art and History of Art, University of California, Berkeley, discussed a variety of library-related problems in the study of Chinese art in the United States, including the question of separate (vs. integrated) collections of Chinese language art books, the need for extensive holdings of rare and expensive monographs and periodical sets, the necessity of compiling a union list of the thousands of soft bound reproductions of Chinese paintings produced during the period 1910-1940 and known as "Shanghai Editions," and the requirement that the Chinese art historian be a polylinguist capable of keeping up with the writings in his field in "Chinese, Japanese, English, French and German–in that order." Those in attendance enjoyed a visual treat preceding the lecture with a special viewing of the "Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China" mounted in the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco in Golden Gate Park and a gastronomic treat afterward with luncheon at the Harbin (Manchurian) restaurant.

At the Executive Committee of the Asian and African Section, Chairman Scholberg announced that the section expected to participate in a major interdivisional program during the 1976 Annual Conference on "The International Flow of Books." Elizabeth A. Widenmann, Columbia University, described her attempts as AAS Secretary to reach librarians active in the Association for Asian Studies, the Middle East Studies Association, and the Africa Studies Association and encourage their participation in ALA activities. A resolution was adopted for transmission to the RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee to take into consideration traditional Asian and African bibliographic practices in code revision work. Frank M. McGowan, Library of Congress, and Yen-Tsai Feng, Boston Public Library, were designated to serve as the nominating committee for the 1976 AAS election.

[*Warren Tsuneishi*]

RTSD REPRODUCTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS SECTION

Francis F. Spreitzer of the University of Southern California and chairman of RLMS presided at the section's general program and membership meeting on Thursday morning, July 3. An audience of over 200 listened to a panel discuss the topic "Order out of Chaos" and participated in a lively question and answer session.

Howard White, Editor of *Library Technology Reports* and panel chairman, introduced the first speaker, Idelle Port of the California State Universities and Colleges (CSUC). Miss Port explained the process by which CSUC developed standards used by its constituent libraries in purchasing microforms and equipment for using microforms. The CSUC system is large and varied, with 19 campuses, 287,000 students and over seven million library volumes. Since all budgetary matters are centralized and orders are placed in large quantities, workable standards were needed. Miss Port's standards committee conducted a user survey on the degree of satisfaction with existing equipment and microforms and elicited much feedback from the CSUC libraries. As a result of the CSUC experience, the speaker stressed a common theme of the panelists–librarians should unite, form a consolidated position, and then negotiate with micropublishers and suppliers for common advantage.

The audience next participated in an exercise conducted by the second speaker, Robert A. Morgan, to design an ideal viewer for roll film and microfiche. Mr. Morgan, an optical engineer, is President of R. A. Morgan Co., Palo Alto, Calif., which has done technical evaluations for the Library Technology Reports Program. Asked to come to a consensus on such features as illumination, magnification, size, and angle of reading surface, the audience developed an ideal viewer which would cost an estimated $3,000. Mr. Morgan commented that the desired features of the viewer worked against one another and the resultant price was five times higher than the audience was willing to pay. Once again the point was made that librarians should unite to develop standards–in this

case, or equipment at a reasonable cost. Mr. Morgan thought that the technical questions are easy to answer but the features desired by the users are much more difficult to ascertain.

The third panelist, Allen B. Veaner of the Stanford University Libraries and editor of *Microform Review*, elaborated on the particular character of U.S. standards work and reviewed the communication process for micropublication projects. He opened by describing a variety of national standards. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) is concerned primarily with materials and methods. For instance, they have recently developed a standard for advertising of micropublications. The National Micrographics Association (NMA) develops industry standards, applicable to formats, and is more user-oriented than ANSI. The National Bureau of Standards has been concerned mainly with resolution charts. Lastly, the Federal government, including the military, has developed standards primarily for internal use which are generally not applicable to academic micropublishers. Mr. Veaner encouraged institutional development of guidelines and specifications such as have been published by CSUC and the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service. He emphasized that personal assessment of the image seen on the screen is often the best guideline to be used by librarians in appraising the quality of microforms.

Mr. Veaner stressed the importance of communication between users and producers at each stage of the development of microform viewing equipment. He listed the stages in this process as conceptual, research, design and development, prototype marketing, manufacture, sales, installation, use and service. As an important step in the communication process, Mr. Veaner announced the First Annual Library Microform Conference to discuss some of these issues, cosponsored by the RTSD RS Bookdealer-Library Relations Committee and the Micropublishing Projects Committee to be held in New York City on October 9 and 10.

Since the United States does not have a Ministry of Standards, as do some other countries, standards are entirely voluntary in this country. Enforcement is placed on the consumers with less responsibility on producers. Mr. Veaner closed by emphasizing that librarians, although not technical experts, must acquaint themselves with the standards, look over the marketplace, buy the product which meets the standards, and then hold the producers to these standards.

Mr. Spreitzer announced that the new RLMS Vice Chairman and Chairman-elect for the 1976/77 term is Jane Garner of the University of Texas. Miss Garner will be the first woman chairman of the section.

[*William J. Sittig*]